

Amusements Co-Night.

CASINO—B. "Prince Methusalem."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S. "The Rajah."

Index to Advertisements.

Page Col.	Page Col.
Amusements..... 2 6	Miscellaneous..... 8 6
Banking Houses..... 3 6	New Publications..... 8 6
Business Notices..... 4 6	Obituary..... 8 6
Deaths..... 5 6	Proposals..... 8 6
Education..... 6 6	Real Estate..... 8 6
Finance..... 7 6	Situations Wanted..... 8 6
General..... 8 6	Special Notices..... 8 6
Health..... 9 6	Students..... 8 6
Law..... 10 6	Travel..... 8 6
Marriages & Deaths..... 11 6	The Turf..... 8 6

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE—NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
All advertisements intended for insertion in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in to the publication office on Sunday of each week.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Published free on the United States.
DAILY (without Sun) \$12.00 per year in advance.
DAILY (with Sun) \$15.00 per year in advance.
SUNDAY (without Sun) \$1.00 per copy.
SUNDAY (with Sun) \$1.50 per copy.
Remittances by P. O. Order or by registered letter.
NEW-YORK, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON—1222 F St. LONDON—25 Bedford St. Strand.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 30.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—An earthquake occurred on the island of Isonia, fifteen miles from Naples, Saturday night, destroying the town, killing 1,000 persons and injuring hundreds of others. The number of deaths from cholera in Egypt on Saturday was large; there were two deaths in Alexandria yesterday. An explosion in a mine in Sicily resulted in the death of thirty-five men. It is reported that Carey, the Dublin informer, has been seen in Montreal. The extradition from Nova Scotia of Amoro, the alleged Waterbury, Mass., murderer, is expected this week.

DOMESTIC.—An inquest into the cause of the railroad disaster at Carleton, N. Y., was begun yesterday. A number of drunken ruffians in St. Louis assaulted an officer. The Washington Assembly of the Telegraphers' Brotherhood presented a memorial to the President. Ex-Congressman William E. Lansing died at Syracuse.

A train was thrown from the track at Dayville, Conn., by a landslide. Many persons have been made sick from eating tainted meat at Scranton, Penn. A fire at Lincoln, Neb., caused a loss of \$250,000. A colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company was flooded. A stage coach in Montana has been robbed by road agents.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Senor Don Francisco Barcia, Spanish minister to the United States, shot himself to death yesterday in the Albemarle Hotel. The strike continued with practically unbroken force. The Rev. Dr. Pullman and the Rev. J. E. Searles preached on the strike. Great crowds visited the seaside resorts. Three children were drowned at the foot of Two-hundred-and-second st. A man who was stabbed in a street brawl on Saturday night died at the Chambers Street Hospital.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate cooler and clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: highest, 77°; lowest, 65°; average, 70°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travelers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1.00 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Candidates come and candidates go, but the Senatorial contest in New-Hampshire is still kept up. There is a pleasing prospect, however, that an end may be reached this week. Mr. Chandler has withdrawn, as well as most of the other aspirants who were early in the struggle. According to a letter from Concord which we print this morning two comparatively new men now divide the best chances of election. They are Mr. C. H. Burns and Mr. A. F. Pike. The latter is acceptable to Mr. Chandler's friends as well as to the anti-Cann men. His chances, therefore, might be considered as better than Mr. Burns'; but too much influence is sometimes a bad thing.

The action of Mayor Edson in offering the Controversy to a prominent member of the Produce Exchange, seems to be a certain indication that concerning this appointment at least politicians are to have nothing to say. Mr. Orr has declined to accept the position; but there are a number of other men available who would fill the place with credit to themselves and the city. We hope Mr. Edson will not swerve a hair's breadth from the line of conduct he has thus laid down for himself. Some of the appointments which he has made have been unqualifiedly bad; but when he has consulted only his own judgment his selections have been excellent. If the Mayor gives us as good a man as Mr. Orr, we shall be satisfied.

Probably timid travellers in Italy will carefully avoid the island of Ischia for some time to come, despite its famous mineral springs. There is no spot on the earth's surface that has been more unstable lately than this little island in the Mediterranean. On March 4 and 15, 1881, severe shocks of earthquake were felt there, and in the town of Casamicciola 114 people lost their lives. The place was more severely shaken up, however, on Saturday last, when, according to the dispatches, one thousand persons were killed and eight hundred more were injured. This comprises about one-third of the inhabitants of the town. The constant danger in which people in that part of the world live, probably is not generally appreciated. In the seventy-five years preceding 1857, 110,000 inhabitants of the kingdom of Naples lost their lives by earthquakes. Since that date, however, the proportion of deaths from this cause has not been so large.

Mr. Robert P. Porter's letter on Industrial Germany this morning contains the views of Herr F. Osann, a well-known writer and speaker on economic topics. Herr Osann is an enthusiastic believer in the German Government's present policy of developing home industries. In the iron business, he declares, the monthly wages of the laborers have increased during four years of protection from 60 marks 94 pfennings to 71 marks 57 pfennings, and the number of persons to whom wages for working in iron and steel are paid has increased 33 per cent. Then he points out in addition that this increase in wages has not been offset by a corresponding rise in the prices of the necessities of life. Even if the purchasing power of the wages were no more now than four years ago, free traders would have difficulty, we think, to convince the German workmen who were starving under a free-trade policy but now have plenty of work that protection has been a bad thing for them.

The same of another man of intelligence and position must be added to the list of startling suicides which has been lengthening at a fearful rate lately. This time it is no less a personage than Señor Barcia, the Spanish Ambassador at Washington. He had been staying recently at the Albemarle Hotel, in this city, and shot himself there early yesterday morning. The cause of his fatal rashness is not clearly explained. As nearly as can be learned, financial troubles led to it. The natural, but unwise, efforts of his friends to suppress all details of the sad affair may cause many cynical people to suppose that Señor Barcia shot himself to prevent the discovery of some wrong of which he had been guilty. Such a conclusion, we trust will prove to be incorrect; certainly it will prove so, if we may judge from the high reputation the Minister bore. He has always had the esteem and regard of acquaintances and friends, since he came to America. They will not readily believe that his death should be attributed to anything but a sudden freak of insanity.

There are several matters at Coney Island in reference to which persons interested in the business of public entertainment there should speedily take vigorous action. These are the suppression of gambling dens, and more effectual precautions for the safety of bathers. The fact that gambling is carried on at certain points along the beaches has now been widely known for some weeks. It is pretty evident that the police authorities are not greatly worried thereat. But the hotel keepers ought to be—even those furthest removed from the disorderly resorts. To have it said that faro, roulette and other games are in full swing at Coney Island cannot fail to taint the reputation of the places where it does not exist. That further precautions are needed for the safety of bathers, the accidents of Saturday night and yesterday prove. The beaches are less dangerous than those at many other points along the coast, but still more lifeboats should be stationed on the outskirts of the bathing grounds than are provided at present. They should be so numerous at least that fifteen minutes need not elapse before the spot where a swimmer is drowning can be reached, as was the case yesterday.

A good many people are undecided just now whether they really like Coney Island or not. It is to the interest of the hotel proprietors and the railroad men that the final verdict shall be favorable to them.

THE "RASCAL" BUSINESS.
It may be as well for our Democratic fellow-citizens to remember that no Presidential election has ever been decided in this country on the plea that the men in office must be put out, in order that the men out of office should have a chance. "Put the rascals out," when boiled down, amounts to this: "It is our turn to have the offices." For a century, the people out of office have always referred to the people in office as the "rascals," and public opinion has invariably treated that argument with deserved contempt.

President Jackson gained a re-election by popular approval of his opposition to the National bank. But when his course had broken down the bank, and thrown the business of the country into confusion, a reaction of public feeling threw his party out of power and Mr. Van Buren was overwhelmingly defeated. Hostility to the course of the Whig party in respect to slavery gave Mr. Polk the election in 1844, but resentment because of the tariff of 1846 operated powerfully to cause the defeat of Cass two years later. The Free-Soil party defeated the Whig candidate in 1852, and the people declined in 1856 to put the Democratic party out of power, notwithstanding its corruption and the great strength of the Free-Soil sentiment. But the Republicans prevailed in 1860 because of that sentiment, and in every election since the Democrats have shouted "Put the rascals out!" with no effect. It is possible, of course, that a persistent refusal of the party in power to check corruption or reform abuses might cause a popular verdict against it, even in a Presidential election, but the people have never yet been convinced that half of their number were so much more honest, or so much more anxious for honest government than the other half, that the people out of office should on that account be entrusted with power.

On the face of it, this plea is childish and silly. Every voter who knows anything of the affairs of his country knows that the large majority of voters in both parties desire good government. Republican taxpayers do not want to be robbed, even by Republicans, nor Democratic taxpayers by Democrats. No party has ever manifested a disposition to shield or perpetrate corruption, and the nearest approach to it was when the Democrats in 1856 and 1860 voted to continue the same element in control of the country, though even then they insisted upon a change of candidates in both cases and doubtless hoped that the change might bring more honest government without a reversal of policy. Parties come into being and continue in being for the purpose of carrying into effect certain policies in the conduct of public affairs. Caring infinitely more for these ideas than for the minor details of administration, and believing that they are every bit as honest as their opponents, the voters of each party adhere to their principles, even though they find that in the past their servants have abused their trust. The remedy for that difficulty is the selection of better candidates, they instinctively decide, and not a transfer of power from a set of men with right principles to a set of men with wrong principles.

The Republican voters, moreover, have special reasons for treating the Democratic plea with contempt at this time. They know that the administration of public affairs, if not in all respects what it should be, has been for years and is now incomparably cleaner, purer, and more honorable than it was under the latest Democratic Presidents. They know that great measures of reform have been urged by Republican Presidents, and enacted by Republican voters, which were never proposed by any Democratic Administration. They know that there is to-day at least as strong and general a desire to have the Government pure and honest among Republican voters as there is or at any time has been among voters of the Democratic party. They were in the majority, and know it. They are not afraid to trust themselves. The one thing entirely certain is that they will not turn themselves out of power, and sacrifice their principles, because they fancy that honest government can be had only by putting Democrats into office.

THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH.
Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular servants have been officially reminded that whatever may be the forms and habits of speech in the countries where they reside, they are expected to communicate with the Foreign Office in English pure and unadulterated. Lord Granville has issued a circular containing examples of grotesque words and slovenly phrases taken from the department files of correspondence received during the current year. Virtually this is a warning to the entire Diplomatic and Consular body that the Queen's servants must speak and write the Queen's English. Many of the literary offences of which

complaint is made are so flagrant as to create the suspicion that British Consuls are barely more than half educated. Lord Granville's index expurgatorius contains such distorted and senseless forms as these: "Discommenced," "unmotivated," "apiritistic," "increased," "demission" for dismissal, "arrestation" for arrest, "unsuscitated" for raised, and "veridical" for true. There are many additional instances of correct words that are incorrectly used. "Transaction" takes the place of compromise, "incessantly" of immediately, "took act" of took note, "prolongation" of prolongation, "destitition" of destitution. Johnstone is also a popular jargon in the Diplomatic service. "Signalize" is used in place of point out, "minimal" is a substitute for very small, and "category" for class; and instead of returning to a previous understanding the diplomatists or consuls consider it more dignified to "rally themselves to an antecedent solidarity." Lord Granville seems to regard it as discreditable to the service that so many correspondents are taking such unvarnished liberties with their mother tongue. He would have them speak and write with a reasonable degree of purity the language of the country they represent. The Queen's English first, as a matter of loyalty and common sense; Spanish or Bengali afterward, if there be leisure or wit to acquire familiarity with the language of the country where they reside.

The Diplomatic and Consular corps will profit by Lord Granville's lecture, and file away his circular for future reference. There is another body of diplomatists and correspondents that cannot be subjected to the discipline of the Foreign Office. The ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary of the London press residing at foreign capitals will have the same license in the use of the English language which they have always enjoyed. The circular of the Foreign Office is not directed to them, and they will be free to follow their own caprices. If the truth were laid bare, the amateur diplomatists of the press would be held responsible for a majority of the literary offences of the professional diplomatists. Slovenliness of style, distortions of plain and honest words, a pretentious use of incongruous phrases, are bad habits which the regulars acquire in their literary recreations, when the files of the London journals are received and the work of the volunteers comes under their eyes. The newspaper correspondents and leader-writers introduced such words as "veridical," "signalize," "franchise of duties" and "category," and the consuls and secretaries of legation speedily adopted them. The Paris correspondent of *The London Times*, who fills up the gaps in his acquaintance whenever a sovereign out of employment happens to stroll along the Boulevards in search of a dinner, would keep a diary and store up reminiscences for posthumous fame, if he were not allowed to produce his own and his guests' conversation precisely as it occurs. If the use of such phrases as "antecedent" and "penultimate solidarity" were interdicted, he could not discuss any phase of European diplomacy. It is the volunteer ambassador of the London press who takes the mother tongue between his teeth and bites it until it bleeds. He knows that the English people wish to have public affairs discussed with the utmost seriousness, and accordingly he fashions high-sounding phrases and portentous words for general use. They have a doubtful ring at first, but they soon pass current even in Parliament. The diplomatists in the regular service have no wish to be archaic in matters of literary style. Accordingly they adopt the diplomatic jargon of the day.

FOR THE CHILDREN'S SAKE.

The work of the Fresh-Air Fund was resumed late in June under unfavorable conditions. In consequence of the Manager's protracted illness and convalescence the preliminary meetings in village churches and town-halls, which had given a great impulse to the movement during the previous year, could not be repeated. The earliest arrangements for sending out parties of children had to be made with precipitate haste and imperfect organization. We are glad to be able to say that the difficulties met with at the outset were readily overcome, and that the operations of the Fund have been conducted with a remarkable degree of success. Clergymen and influential residents in rural communities have devoted themselves to the work with heartiness and intelligence, and in a few instances complete arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the children have been made by local committees. The first party sent to the Champlain district was organized during the first week of July, and compared favorably in number and character with the pioneer expedition of last year. Other parties have followed in rapid succession. A comparison of the records of the two years shows that notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the work was resumed, nearly as many children, thus far, have been sent out this year as last. This is a most gratifying result. It proves that the Fresh-Air Fund has become a popular charity, appealing to the practical sense as well as to the generous instincts of the community.

Much has been done already, but much more remains to be done, if the work is to be kept up to the high level of last year's achievements. There are thousands of sick and neglected children who need a vacation in the country. It is for the generous readers of THE TRIBUNE and for the hospitable farmers and residents of rural or suburban districts to say how many or how few shall be transplanted during August from hot pavements, slimy gutters and disease-breeding tenements to shady lanes, fragrant meadows and cheerful homes in the country. The children are here—many thousands more than can be sent away, let the patrons of the fund be as open-handed, the farmers as kind-hearted as they may. Hundreds of applications for places in the outgoing parties are received at this office every week, and the men and women who devote their lives to work among the poor of the metropolis are daily pressing upon our attention the special needs and claims of the little ones under their care. It is not for THE TRIBUNE to say how much of this beneficent work shall be done and how much of it shall be left undone. This is a matter for the public to decide. If as much good is to be done during the coming month as was done in August last year the contributions must be largely increased. The amount collected thus far has sufficed for the needs of the present month, but the expenditures during August will be on a larger scale. More money will be needed, and it should be promptly contributed. Even greater stress must be laid upon the appeal to farmers' families and rural residents in New-England and the Middle States to do what they can for the children of the tenement world. Let every family that can entertain for a fortnight one or more of these neglected little ones send word immediately to this office. Better still, let the village or outlying district be canvassed by the clergyman or some sympathetic farmer's wife, and a

list of families that will open their homes to the tenement children be prepared. The Manager of the Fund will arrange all other details, and the little travellers will set out on their journey betimes. The country homes and the travelling expenses—let these be provided, and the beautiful charity in which the public has interested itself will prosper this year as it has prospered in the past.

It is for the children's sake—the children of the poorest of the poor. It is not easy to appreciate what that vacation means to the pale, sickly figures in the realm of misery and helplessness inclosed by the tenement walls of the metropolis. It is a breath of a new and wholesome life. It is a glimpse of a new and beautiful world. It is health and many a saving grace besides. Sometimes it is more than health—it is the last chance of life itself, for many of the poor children who have been sent into the country have been snatched from the grave. It is not only health of body, but health of soul. The home that is opened to the tenement child is a very different place from the gutter, the rickety staircase and the greasy, steaming living room which he calls his home. It is a restful place, where his shrivelled soul grows even more rapidly than his stunted body. He is snatched away from weariness, hunger and want, welcomed by kind voices and cheery smiles, and tenderly cared for by those whose hearts are touched by the pathos of his lot. Two weeks of joy, health and peace carry with them fragrant memories of another kind of living, of better manners and purer morals, of human sympathy and goodness. There is a better chance for the child's body after the fortnight in the woods and meadows. There is a better chance for the child's soul after the fortnight in the Christian home.

STRIKES AND THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The workers of this country are neither voiceless nor powerless. The prosperity of the country depends so greatly upon their course, in respect to their relations with employers, that it is especially important to know what counsels they are receiving, what their own ideas are about strikes as a means of improving their condition, and what other means they have under consideration for the settlement of controversies. An important article in the June number of *The Journal of United Labor*, the organ of the association known as the "Knights of Labor," throws much light on this interesting subject.

It is gratifying to find that this journal argues with great earnestness and force against strikes as a means of securing improvement. A few sentences will show the ground of its objection: "Does it pay to go on a strike? Is there anything in a strike that is permanent or lasting? Do they settle for all time the question of 'wages between employer and employed?'" "When once engaged in them, have we any certainty that after weeks of hard, stubborn endurance, the victory, even if won, will be 'lasting or final?'" The article gives voluminous statistics of strikes during the ten years ending with 1879 in England, where, as it says, "organization is vastly superior to any we can boast of in America. There the lines are more definite and distinct; the chances for 'getting all workers into trades unions' is a much easier matter than in this country. 'There they have not a constant stream of immigration pouring in upon them, and constantly watering and weakening their various 'trade organizations.' Yet in England, out of 2,352 strikes only 71 appear to have been completely successful, and the cost of these struggles during ten years was \$22,234,750. It is reasoned, too, that the actual cost was much greater; that the losses of the business men where these strikes occurred 'will never be known.' Think of rents unpaid, store bills unpaid, of neglect to families, general suffering and want, that cannot be set aside during these protracted periods of idleness. . . . Is it not apparent that we have a cancer in our midst, that must be removed before we can hope to make any progress?'"

The Journal of United Labor, for these reasons, very strongly urges arbitration for the settlement of disputes, and co-operation for the more permanent relief of labor. It shows that in France, prior to the war with Germany, as many as 45,000 cases were brought before arbitrators in a single year, and that as late as 1877 over 35,000 were heard. In 71 per cent of the cases a reconciliation was effected. In Belgium, between 1861 and 1878, the cases heard were over 3,000 yearly; the number conciliated ranged from 2,350 to 2,866 yearly; the cases taken to general council from 200 to 594 yearly; and the cases settled between the parties amounted to 656 in one year and to 494 in another, but generally averaged about 300, or one-tenth of the whole number of controversies arising. Of this system *The Journal of United Labor* says: "We stand ready to defend it against all comers. We challenge any opposition to a discussion of its merits through 'the columns of *The Journal*.'" At the same time, it holds that co-operation is "the star of hope, the haven of security and rest," and that it means "a union for the purpose of obtaining 'the profits of combined action, and the equal distribution of it among its producers.'" All this, it will be seen, looks to a more permanent improvement than any strike can effect.

These reasonings, as is natural, start from a very different standpoint than that of capital. They assume apparently that it is always the best thing for the laborer to get the utmost possible for his labor, which is a fatal mistake. He has studied industrial history but little, or to little purpose, who does not know that an advance in wages has often proved the very worst thing possible for the laborer, because it has led to the prolonged or permanent prostration of his industry. But the strong and earnest opposition to strikes as a means of effecting any desirable result, even from the laborers' point of view, ought to have more influence than it seems to have in this country as yet. Last year we saw a vast sum wasted by the workers in iron. This year, apparently, we are to see vast sums wasted by the telegraph workers. Yet the iron business was in such a condition last year that an advance of wages would have been the height of folly, and the current events indicate that the number of competent telegraph operators in the country is larger than the strikers supposed. Why should not labor organizations, instead of promoting strikes by aiding them, use all their influence to prevent such wasteful struggles, and to promote a more rational mode of settling disputes?

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The past week has been one of unusual inactivity in business. At best this is the dull season, when business is smaller than at any other time in the year, but the uncertainty of telegraphic communication, the peculiar position of the markets, and the doubt as to the future demand for products, have made the movement smaller than usual, even for midsummer. Undoubtedly there has been an improvement during the past week in telegraphic service, but it is also true that there is less effort than there was when the strikes began to carry on business in the usual man-

ner. Speculation has been greatly diminished, and in thousands of cases legitimate transactions which require prompt communication have been put aside as unsafe, even when, had messages been sent, they would have been delivered with reasonable speed.

The banks have begun to lose in reserve, though the decrease last week does not appear from the statement more than about \$900,000. The increase in Treasury averages is only about \$700,000, so that the movement of money to the interior represented but about \$200,000. It is evident, however, that the reserves were smaller at the end of the week than the bank statement indicated, and the loss after Wednesday was not due to operations of the Treasury. On the 26th the Treasury called the remainder of the 3½ per cent bonds, and offered to pay interest to date on any presented for redemption. The amount outstanding at the beginning of the month was \$32,082,000, and it is presumed that the possibility of drawing so large a sum from the Treasury as it is needed will prevent stringency in the market this fall. This is likely, if comparative inactivity in commercial business continues, but the decrease in loans at this season shows that the banks are making preparations for a period of greater activity. If money sent out is taken both from deposits and reserves, about \$12,500,000 can be taken before the banks will show a deficiency.

All the news regarding the crops last week was favorable, though the July report of the National Millers' Association stated that the wheat crop would be 106,000,000 bushels less than that of 1882. As this statement is much less favorable than any other recently published, and particularly disagrees with other accounts as to the yield of some important States, it has not been generally considered entirely trustworthy. The reports of millers at this season are apt to be influenced by their position as holders of large stocks or as would-be buyers, and the stock of wheat held by somebody in the country is certainly much larger than usual. The Produce Exchange bulletin, indeed, makes the stock on hand July 1 as much as 128,000,000 bushels, but to reach this result it assumes that 50,000,000 bushels were held a year ago, which is probably much too high an estimate; allows only 145,781,772 bushels for exports in twelve months, whereas the net exports have been a little larger, and supposes that only 1½ bushels to the acre are used for seed, though 1½ bushels is the more general allowance. Its estimates of home consumption for food and manufactures are at the rate of 4.3 bushels per capita, which is a little above the average for past sixteen years. But with all possible corrections, it appears that more than 60,000,000 bushels must have been added to the surplus held one year ago, whatever that may have been.

A feature of peculiar interest during the past week has been the report of the Iron and Steel Association as to the rate of production of pig iron at this time and for the past six months. The yield for the half year ending June 30 is put at 2,352,019 tons, against 2,311,662 tons for the first half of last year, but it is announced that eighty-three furnaces have ceased production since January 1, so that the yield is now smaller than it was a year ago. It is exceedingly creditable to the association that it has been able to prepare such complete statistics within a month after the close of the fiscal year, but the returns would be more valuable if the capacity of the new furnaces that have begun operations had been given, with the capacity of those which have gone out of blast. The report shows, however, that stocks on hand were 144,335 tons less June 30 than January 1.

The failure of the Ward Iron Company, during the past week, is ascribed to mismanagement rather than to the condition of the market, which seems to have improved. A pottery company at Trenton went into the hands of a receiver, and a bank at Leadville failed, but the other failures for the week were not large nor significant. Reports of new oil discoveries near Pittsburg have not been so credited as yet as to affect the market, which was much stronger last week than for the week preceding. Wheat declined about two cents, while corn and oats rose as much, but cotton remained steady, and lard fell off but little. In fact, the week was one of little change in the principal produce markets, and the dullness in the stock market was such that the volume of sales, only 230,000 shares on Monday, decreased every day, and ended at 96,000 shares on Saturday, with insignificant changes in the prices of leading stocks. A large and decidedly successful sale of cotton goods on Thursday gave a much more hopeful tone to the market, but the dry-goods business on the whole was about as sluggish as is usual at this season.

PERSONAL.

The late Martin Milmore, of Boston, left real estate valued at about \$100,000.

Charles H. Niehaus, the Cincinnati sculptor, will sail for Rome about September 1, to begin work on his statue of Goethe.

The Prince of Monaco, already blind, is suffering from a cerebral disease which is feared will cause hopeless insanity.

Ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, is passing the summer quiet at Hingham, evidently preparing for his first Washington season. His old staff went out with him last week, camping on the shore.

The Legislative Committee of Georgia has selected from among the portraits of the late Senator Hill a portrait for a place in the State Capitol, one painted by Horace Bradley, a young artist of Atlanta. It represents Mr. Hill standing by his desk and addressing the Senate. It is of heroic size.

Mr. W. D. Howells is spending most of this summer days in Boston, and proposes soon to settle for the winter, again in the old West End on the slope of Beacon Hill, in the neighborhood of Mr. F. B. Aldrich's new home. Henry James is also in Boston at his old home on Mount Vernon st.

Prince Krapotkin has about given up hope of getting out of the Clairvaux prison. His health is so poor now that he has to relinquish literary labor for days at a time. He intended to write a book on Siberia, but found that he could not do so without discussing the politics, which is forbidden, so he has abandoned it, and is writing a scientific work on Finland and various articles for *The Encyclopedia Britannica*.

Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's summer home is beautifully situated on Eastern Point facing Gloucester Harbor, Mass., not far from Cape Ann lighthouse. She has there two homes, one in which she works and lives during the day, and another on the most elevated portion of the Point, where she sleeps. She has made this arrangement because she is much troubled with sleeplessness, and requires a solitude where she can enjoy absolute quiet.

The longevity of members of the French Institute has often attracted attention. Now, seven of them are more than eighty years old each. The eldest is M. Chevreul, the chemist, who is ninety-eight, and is still able to lecture regularly. M. Dumas, the chemist, and M. Milne-Edwards, the biologist, have each lived eighty-four years. M. Mignet, the historian, is eighty-seven, and is one of the hardest and most constant workers in the Institute.

There have been published the posthumous works of M. Marie Ronal, the founder and curator of the Geological Museum at Rennes, France, who died in 1881. He was originally an unlettered shepherd and afterward a barber. He taught himself the elements of natural science, worked out the geological structure of a part of Brittany, and left

valuable MSS., treating specially of the palaeozoic fauna.

Dr. Stephan, Director-General of the German Imperial Postal and Telegraphic Department, heartily enjoys a joke, even at his own expense. Recently on a tour of inspection he entered the telegraphic office at Dirschau, just in time to catch the operator receiving an official dispatch from Berlin, reading: "Be on your guard. Stephan is on the rampage. He puts his nose into everybody's business, and is laughing heartily and then ordered the operator to telegraph back to Berlin: "Too late. Nose is already in my pie."

"Our most extraordinary, and altogether unique Governor," writes a Boston correspondent of *The Springfield Republican*, "seems to be taking the season very comfortably. He is attentive at the State House, busy constantly, and keeping everybody about him busy; but his yacht is moored near his hand, and he takes a sail in her whenever he can find a breathing spell, with the same ease with which most men who have the luxury of a carriage take their afternoon spin on the road. On board his yacht he is the jolliest of yachtsmen. In his sea togs, with his jaunty yachtsman's hat tipped on his expansive brow, which he doffs gallantly to passing boats, he is the life and soul of the party. He makes a yachtsman's work of the duties of his office. The Governor, some think, is breaking up. During the late winter and early spring, when the pressure of work upon him was heavy, he did look weary and worn. If he is to be beaten he is to be beaten as a man almost in his vigor; certainly not as an old war-horse physically disabled for further hard fighting."

GENERAL NOTES.

The first suppressed male choir in Vermont, it is said, has just been organized in St. Paul's Church, Burlington.

The Count of Drée was sentenced by the court at Amberg, France, to a week's imprisonment and a fine of eleven francs for hitting the "Marseillaise hymn" on the day of the French National Festival.

A lawyer in Trenton, N. J., has built a cedar boat for racing and tourists' purposes, modelled after the form of the catfish, or, possibly, the whale. Its bow is broad and its stern sharp and tapering. Its architect claims it will revolutionize the science of boat-building.

Grand Army veterans of Ticonderoga and vicinity will hold an encampment at Black Point, Lake George, on August 21, 22, 23 and 24. The programme will include an excursion, drill, camp-fire and speech-making, among the orators being General Henry W. Slocum, of Brooklyn.

A tank filled with pink water-lilies from Cape Cod attracted much attention in a Philadelphia florist's store last week. They were displayed by the side of some night-blooming lilies from Africa, and some genuine Egyptian lotus flowers, but in public estimation their beauty far outshone that of their exotic neighbors.

So many applications for space at the Vienna Electrical Exhibition have been made recently that the huge buildings had to be overcrowded, and many had to be rejected. The Government of Italy has been preparing for the placing of exhibits. Various governments have asked officially for space, among them being those of Belgium, of Denmark, for military and naval appliances; of England, for postal and telegraphic systems; of France, for military, naval, commercial, postal, telegraphic and educational exhibits; of Italy, for telegraphic systems, and of Russia, for telegraphic and naval appliances.

"It is painful and, I might add, scandalous," says *London Truth*, "to hear of the Duchess of Teck's plate, china, bric-a-brac and decorative furniture being 'on view' to purchasers of stilling catalogues in a royal palace. Considering the reverence the Queen and her household have for the things, it is almost incredible that they should be put on the market. The Queen's household has always been provided for by the country, financial collapse ought to have been prevented. To sell by auction such family relics as the 'richly carved and gilt' sedan chairs of Queen Charlotte seems really indecent. For the credit of Queen Charlotte's numerous descendants, the sooner the Queen purchases these sedan chairs, and causes them to be conveyed to Windsor Castle, the better for all concerned. Such threatened desecration is enough to cause the Queen to tremble. The Queen's household has always been provided for by the country, financial collapse ought to have been prevented. To sell by auction such family relics as the 'richly carved and gilt' sedan chairs of Queen Charlotte seems really indecent. For the credit of Queen Charlotte's numerous descendants, the sooner the Queen purchases these sedan chairs, and causes them to be conveyed to Windsor Castle, the better for all concerned. Such threatened desecration is enough to cause the Queen to tremble. The Queen's household has always been provided for by the country, financial collapse ought to have been prevented. To sell by auction such family relics as the 'richly carved and gilt' sedan chairs of Queen Charlotte seems really indecent. For the credit of Queen Charlotte's numerous descendants, the sooner the Queen purchases these sedan chairs, and causes them to be conveyed to Windsor Castle, the better for all concerned. Such threatened desecration is enough to cause the Queen to tremble. The Queen's household has always been provided for by the country, financial collapse ought to have been prevented. To sell by auction such family relics as the 'richly carved and gilt' sedan chairs of Queen Charlotte seems really indecent. For the credit of Queen Charlotte's numerous descendants, the sooner the Queen purchases these sedan chairs, and causes them to be conveyed to Windsor Castle, the better for all concerned. Such threatened desecration is enough to cause the Queen to tremble. The Queen's household has always been provided for by the country, financial collapse ought to have been prevented. To sell by auction such family relics as the 'richly carved and gilt' sedan chairs of Queen Charlotte seems really indecent. For the credit of Queen Charlotte's numerous descendants, the sooner the Queen purchases these sedan chairs, and causes them to be conveyed to Windsor Castle, the better for all concerned. Such threatened desecration is enough to cause the Queen to tremble. The Queen's household has always been provided for by the country, financial collapse ought to have been prevented. To sell by auction such family relics as the 'richly carved and gilt' sedan chairs of Queen Charlotte seems really indecent. For the credit of Queen Charlotte's numerous descendants, the sooner the Queen purchases these sedan chairs, and causes them to be conveyed to Windsor Castle, the better for all concerned. Such threatened desecration is enough to cause the Queen to tremble. The Queen's household has always been provided for by the country, financial collapse ought to have been prevented. To sell by auction such family relics as the 'richly carved and gilt' sedan chairs of Queen Charlotte seems really indecent. For the credit of Queen Charlotte's numerous descendants, the sooner the Queen purchases these sedan chairs, and causes them to be conveyed to Windsor Castle, the better for all concerned. Such threatened desecration is enough to cause the Queen to tremble. The Queen's household has always been provided for by the country, financial collapse ought to have been prevented. To sell by auction such family relics as the 'richly carved and gilt' sedan chairs of Queen Charlotte seems really indecent. For the credit of Queen Charlotte's numerous descendants, the sooner the Queen purchases these sedan chairs, and causes them to be conveyed to Windsor Castle, the better for all concerned. Such threatened desecration is enough to cause the Queen to tremble. The Queen's household has always been provided for by the country, financial collapse ought to have been prevented. To sell by auction such family relics as the 'richly carved and gilt' sedan chairs of Queen Charlotte seems really indecent. For the credit of Queen Charlotte's numerous descendants, the sooner the Queen purchases these sedan chairs, and causes them to be conveyed to Windsor Castle, the better for all concerned. Such threatened desecration is enough to cause the Queen to tremble. The Queen's household has always been provided for by the country, financial collapse ought to have been prevented. To sell by auction such family relics as the 'richly carved and gilt' sedan chairs of Queen Charlotte seems really indecent. For the credit of Queen Charlotte's numerous descendants, the sooner the Queen purchases these sedan chairs, and causes them to be conveyed to Windsor Castle, the better for all concerned. Such